

NOTE

Xiphydria prolongata (Geoffroy) (Hymenoptera: Xiphydriidae)
Adventive in North America

Xiphydria prolongata (Geoffroy) has been found in two localities in the United States, and its discovery represents a new addition to the North American fauna. It occurs in all of Europe, east to central USSR, and the larvae are wood borers in various deciduous trees. Recorded hosts are *Populus*, *Salix*, *Acer*, *Ulmus*, *Alnus*, *Platanus*, *Quercus*, and *Betula*. For a complete list of recorded hosts, distribution, and literature references, see my world catalog (1978. Hym. Cat., pars 14, 193 pp. [pp. 122-124]). The two United States localities are: Michigan, Eaton Co., 4.5 mi E. Olivet, June 26-July 3, 1980, Malaise trap, Daniel K. Young (1 ♀, in the Michigan State University collection); New Jersey, Wrightstown, McGuire AFB, May 20, 1982, at large in warehouse (1 ♀, in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.).

Nine species of *Xiphydria* are known in North America (see my revision, Smith, 1976. Trans. Am. Entomol. Soc. 102: 101-131). The female of *X. prolongata* can be separated from all of them by its long, slender sheath and coloration. The sheath of *X. prolongata* is longer than the hindtibia; in all other species except *X. hicoriae* Rohwer, the sheath is shorter than the hindtibia. The color of *X. prolongata* is mostly black with a red band at the center of the abdomen, at least on the dorsum, and the legs are reddish with the tibiae dark reddish to brown with the basal one-fifth white; none of the North American species have this color combination. The female will not key past couplet 3 in my 1976 key. A new section may be inserted in that couplet stating: "Legs reddish, tibiae dark reddish to brown with basal $\frac{1}{5}$ white (abdomen black with segments 3-5, 6, or 7 red, at least on dorsum; sheath longer than basal plate and longer than hindtibia) . . . *prolongata* (Geoffroy)." I have not seen males from North America, but they are mostly black with the abdomen (except the basal plates and apical segment) and legs red. In all other North American species, the males have some yellow markings on the mesopleuron, and those with a mostly black mesopleuron have the abdomen black with lateral white spots.

The following color description of the female of *X. prolongata* will help to differentiate it: Antenna black; head black with short white spot or stripe above each eye lateral to ocelli, a white spot behind each eye on occiput, malar area white, and sometimes supraclypeal area white or partly white; thorax black with posterior corners of pronotum white and sometimes small white spot at center of posterior margin of mesepisternum; abdomen black with segments 3-5, 6, or 7 red, sometimes venter of these segments partly to mostly black, and with lateral white spots on segments 2-5 and 7 and 8, sometimes absent on 2, 3, and 7, spot on segment 8 the largest; legs reddish with coxae and trochanters black, tibiae dark reddish to brown with basal $\frac{1}{5}$ white, and apical 3 tarsal segments sometimes blackish.

The occurrence of *X. prolongata* in North American may be rather recent;

however, some xiphydriids are scarce and not commonly collected, and its presence in this country may have gone unnoticed for some time.

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NOTE

Heteroptera Records from the Grand Cayman Island

Dr. J. F. Gates Clarke, Research Associate of the National Museum of Natural History, collected 40 Heteropterans on the Grand Cayman Island during short stays in February 1980, May 1981, and January 1983. Included were seven species: Scutelleridae: *Diolcus disjunctus* Barber, Eastern District, May. Pentatomidae: *Thyanta perditor* (Fabricius), Western District, Feb. Coreidae: *Leptoglossus gonagra* (Fabricius), Western District, Jan. Lygaeidae: *Craspeduchus pulchellus* (Fabricius), Interior, Western District, Feb.; *Oncopeltus fasciatus* (Dallas), Western District, Feb. Pyrrhocoridae: *Dysdercus mimulus mimulus* Hussey, South Sound, Feb. and May. Reduviidae: *Zelus longipes* (Linnaeus), Western District, Feb.

The finding of published records for but one of these species—*C. pulchellus*—on that island can only be interpreted as stressing our ignorance of its Heteroptera fauna. The information provides no startling extensions of ranges because all the species had been previously reported from the West Indies and all but one—*D. disjunctus* (previously known only from Puerto Rico)—also range onto the continental land masses to the north, west and south of the West Indies.

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